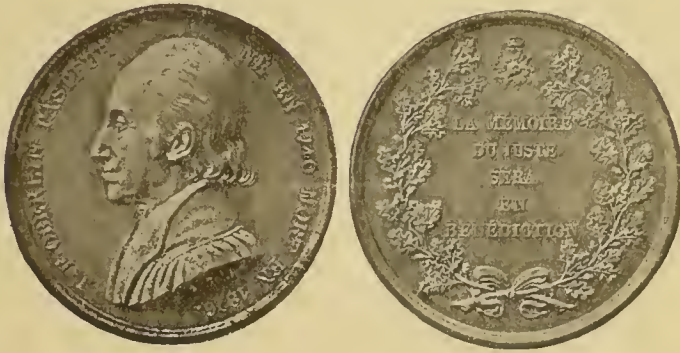


VOL. XVI

NO. 1

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine



OCTOBER
1919

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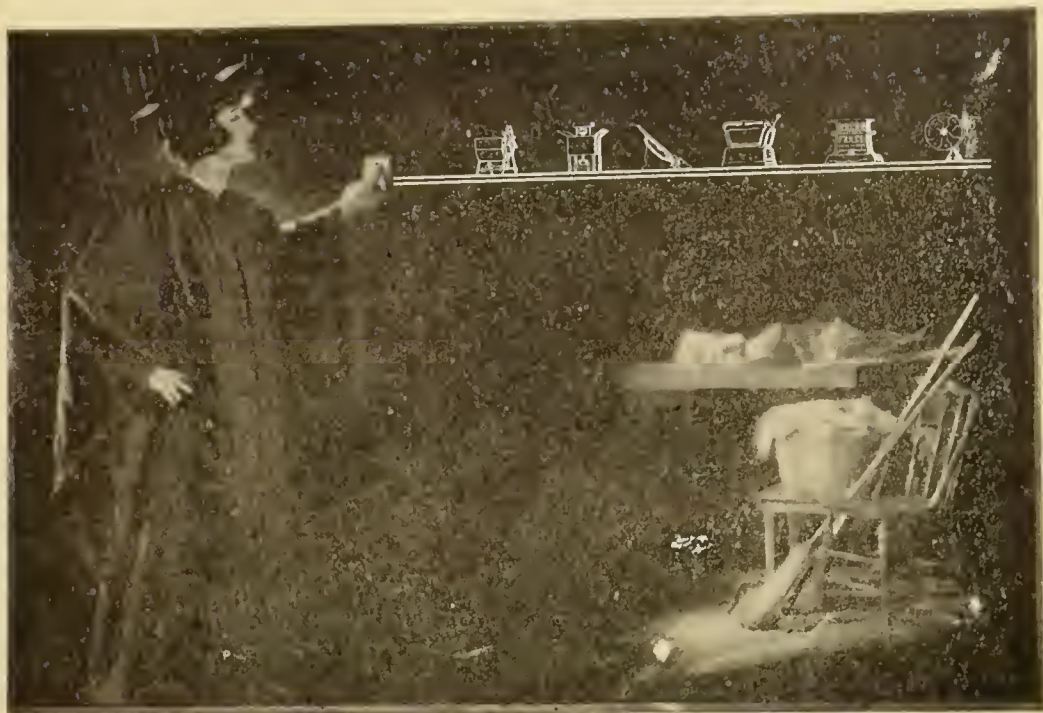
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Two mid-western universities have recently voted substantial increases of salaries to their faculties. The alumni of Harvard have organized a great nation-wide campaign to secure eleven million dollars for an endowment fund to be used in large part for better salaries for professors. There is a growing consciousness in all quarters that the profession of college teaching is underpaid and that unless adequate steps be taken to correct the condition the profession will break down under the strain of outside competition.

Better Salaries for Professors

The situation is particularly acute at Oberlin. Oberlin teaching salaries have not kept pace with salaries paid elsewhere in institutions of Oberlin's class. While the cost of living has shown the same sky rocketing tendency in the professor's home as in the bricklayer's, little effort has been made to help the professor to combat it. While other colleges and universities have given their faculties increases, the Oberlin scale remains unchanged.

As an inevitable result members of the Oberlin faculty are under constant economic pressure to abandon their life work and accept employment in industry, or to go to some other institution more appreciative of the kind of work they are doing. For some members of the Oberlin faculty to remain under present circumstances is a daily test of their loyalty to Oberlin. The fact that so few surrender to the pressure and leave is a compliment to them and to the college, but it does not constitute an excuse for leaving salaries at their present low level. Rather, it should serve as an incentive to right a condition that reflects credit upon no one.

Teaching is a notoriously underpaid profession in America. Teachers in our public schools are perpetually victimized by a niggardly public policy that refuses to provide them a living wage. The colleges and those whose liberality makes colleges possible cannot afford to exalt physical equipment above the more vital element in the educational equation. Having erected fine buildings, they cannot afford to have them manned with individuals working at starvation pay.

Note and Comment

With the opening of the new year athletics enter upon a new era. As the acting director says elsewhere in this issue of the magazine, the old athletic association goes out of existence and the college takes over the entire conduct of training and games. The budget adopted by the trustees in June provides a special appropriation to be spent through the department of physical education for the care of athletic fields and for supplies and equipment for all students. The success of the new plan, of course, remains to be demonstrated. It is, however, an encouraging development for it bids fair to interest far more students than formerly considered it worth while to participate in any form of athletics. College games have too long been accepted, so far as participation in them is concerned, as a minority activity. Their benefit and inspiration escaped the majority altogether.

The suggestion of last year that a men's commons be established at Oberlin bears fruit. Men returning in mid-September found the beginning of a commons system already on firm footing. The two former residence properties immediately west of the Severance Laboratory were during the summer converted into lodging houses for men, to be known as the West Lodge and East Lodge, accommodating between them forty-six students. The men's building nearly opposite will afford rooms for eighty-three, while the dining room in the latter building will accommodate some 115. Board for men is still furnished at Baldwin and Lord cottages, but no longer at Talcott or the other women's dormitories. It remains now to be demonstrated by the response the men make to this effort on the part of the college whether there exists any substantial demand for a commons. The only question the authorities professed to have revolved about this point.

The committee on alumni re-organization has been working during the summer on the proposal offered at Commencement by members of the New York association and printed in the July number of the magazine. Something of the progress of the effort is shown by the statement made elsewhere in this number by Cleveland R. Cross, '03. As has been stated, the scheme of re-organization is to be submitted to the trustees of the college in November and, if approved, will be made ready for final action by the alumni at the June meeting next year. The task is one involving much study and detail. The men and women behind the movement are confident of the constructive importance of the work they are doing, and believe the body of alumni will co-operate in the fullest degree. So far as the committee has been able to sound alumni opinion it is ready to lend every possible assistance to make the new association an aggressive, militant organization for the uplifting of Oberlin.

The college opened for the year on September 17, with President King again its active directing head. The reception tendered him by college and town community was a tribute to him both for the splendid work he had done abroad and for the important problems that awaited his return at Oberlin. There was a natural inclination last year to defer decisions so far as feasible in order to gain the benefit of the president's counsel. These decisions are now to be made and alumni everywhere are interested in the history they will make. The first semester begins under most favorable conditions in other particulars, also. The attendance is well up toward the maximum reached before the war. There is, moreover, manifested a vigorous, fighting spirit that spells progress. It should be one of Oberlin's best years.

America's Present Task

Opening Address of the College Year by President King
September 17, 1919

My theme — America's Present Task — seems to me almost to be forced upon me in the present world situation. For I believe that there is more danger of the American people failing now than in the war. And rightly to conceive America's present task means that one must consider the present perils, the present values, and the present duty.

I. The all-inclusive *peril* which America, with all the other nations, faces today is the peril of letting slip the greatest single opportunity which has ever come to the world for the advancement of the race. Where does the war leave us? For one thing, as was only to be expected, the war leaves us with a *great harvest of evil*. The race cannot sow, even on the part of a portion of it, selfishness, violence, contempt for life, the massing of all destructive agencies—however inevitable these may have seemed—and not reap a like harvest. It is hardly surprising that the *London Nation*, commenting upon the treaty of peace with Germany and reminding itself of the twenty-three wars still going on, should have said that under the circumstances the dove of peace seemed rather to be a buzzard. It is almost impossible for one candidly to face the present European situation, and not share the fear expressed by one of our ablest American correspondents: "The spectacle of European ruin is simply appalling. Nineteenth century civilization has broken down * * * * There is a collapse of human moral energy, a revival of the primitive barbaric instincts and the fierce endeavor to have one's little private will by force."

But the present peril of the nation lies not simply in this inevitable inheritance from the war, but in the *selfish scramble of the nations* after the armistice had begun: when it seemed as though the Allies were all too largely forgetting their professed aims and promises. The secret treaties of Great Britain and France with the Japanese, after

America had come into the war; the refusal to restore commercial cables cut during the war; the division of Africa as essential spoils of war; and the pressure for a similar division of the Turkish Empire;—these are only examples of action that has deeply undermined confidence in the Allies on the part of other nations, and mutual confidence among the Allies themselves.

At the same time, in America, itself there are many signs of the revival of a false and narrow patriotism and of *blind reaction*, as though America *could* simply return to her old isolation.

Because of all this have come *disillusionment*, depression, and something very like cynicism on the part of many even of the best. No one could stand in Paris after the armistice, as the selfish scramble went on, and fail to see how this disillusionment and depression, growing almost into cynicism, were spreading like a contagion through hosts of officers and soldiers and other thoughtful Americans. These Americans were almost forced to raise the question, whether the ends for which they had fought had not been really given up, and whether the situation had not become one of the utter breakdown of men's faith in one another. Now such a breakdown of faith in one another on the part of the great Allies is itself a national and world calamity, like a universal panic in the financial world. And for America we need to remember that this giving way to reaction and cynicism, and returning to our old isolation, would mean repudiating as a nation our very highest achievement in the past.

The perils, therefore, of the present situation are the perils of the inevitable inheritance from the war, of selfishness, of reaction, of cynicism.

II. But real and threatening as these perils are, they represent after all, only one side of the world life today, for there are yet *great values to be preserved and to be fulfilled*. And if we are

to be able to keep our faith in a moral universe at all, these values must be maintained. For in spite of the evil inheritance from the war, the great war has been the occasion for a revelation of the highest moral values.

For, first of all, through the war came *individual dedication and heroism* in an unselfish cause on the part of millions of the race. If anything in the world is sacred, this is of priceless value.

In these values is also to be counted *the rare idealism with which America came into the war*. Not for her own safety, not for any selfish advantage, but for the maintenance of a decent civilization and for a truer democracy she came into the war. Balfour might well call it "the most magnanimous and generous act in history."

Nor may we forget that what I have elsewhere called *the three greatest achievements of the war remain as permanent racial values*: the steadily deepening conviction through the war, on the part of millions of men, of the supremacy of the intangible values; the unparalleled coöperation and companionship on the part of millions in an unselfish cause; and the demonstrated capacity of men for sacrifice. These not simply *were*, they *are* proof of what is in man.

"We that have seen man broken,
We know man is divine."

And all these values have given us still another—a *new great faith in common men*. For what common men have done, common men can still do. It is not so much the rank and file of the nations that have failed, as the old-time political leaders—blind to the existence of a new world, and ready to slump back into old outworn conditions.

III. And *America's present duty* is to be seen in the light of the perils and the values coming out of the war. It is the duty of withstanding these perils, and of preserving and fulfilling these values.

And first of all there must be the withstanding, on the part of every individual and institution and agency in the nation of the natural evil inheritance from the war—of idleness, of con-

tempt of life, and of the ready appeal to force; and the withstanding not less of selfishness, of reaction, and of cynicism, by bringing in positively unselfishness and courage and faith. And in so saying I am indulging in no roseate dreams, but urging the most imperatively practical policies. For the health and life of the world need nothing so much today as the restoration among men, of faith in one another.

If, then, we are to withstand the present perils, we are all the more bound to *preserve and carry to fulfilment the great present values*. And these can go on, we need constantly to remember, only in actual living men. This means a fresh call to every man and woman of us to individual dedication and heroism. Every golden star in the college Service Flags is saying to us again:

"If ye break faith with us who died,
We shall not sleep though poppies
grow
In Flanders' fields."

This means, too, that we are to *be true as a nation to our own highest ideal achievement*—the rare idealism with which we came into the war—to our own best vision, and to carry on along that line. Personally I know no way in which that could be more certainly assured than by America's taking on a large and significant mandate in the world.

We are to be sure, too, that we do *not allow the three greatest achievements of the war*—the conviction of the supremacy of the intangible values, the unparalleled coöperation, the capacity for sacrifice—to *go for naught*. We are rather so to maintain these achievements, as to make the League of Nations a reality, the mandatory system a reality and, a permanent peace at least a hopeful possibility.

Moreover, we shall have thrown away one of the greatest results of the war, if we do not see to it, that the new faith in common men wrought out by the war is to mean in America, and, so far as our influence can go, in the world, *a new birth for democracy*. For a democracy far more thoroughgoing and far more

consistent than anything the world has yet seen, America should get ready. It is not to America's credit that a great American editor could probably say with truth that the two most conservative political parties in the world were the two chief American parties. It is not to America's credit that she should still be so reactionary in her dealing with the labor question. It is not to her credit that so many of her citizens can dream that we can simply slump back into the old conditions of selfish isolation and class antagonisms. There is all too little evidence among the Allies that they are determined everywhere to further a truer democracy among men and nations. And yet if we do not learn the lessons in democracy involved in this whole great war, we shall pay the price in a still more terrible war to follow. It is of supreme importance, therefore, that America does not lapse back into selfish isolation; or fall short of the highest

democracy in full justice to labor, to the Negro, and to all the less privileged of her citizens, and that she do not allow the League of Nations to become the football of party politics, but stand ready to take her full share in the society of the nations. In ushering in the reign of justice and of peace.

I am aware that I have brought what may seem to you to be a pretty serious message, but I have paid you the tribute of sharing with you my chief concern for America and the world today. There is a stern prayer, which we Americans, as individuals and a nation, might well pray just now, and it runs on this fashion:

"Break me, O God, destroy me, if you will, but save me from self-complacency and little interests and little successes and the life that passes as the shadows of a dream."

HENRY CHURCHILL KING.

For Better Alumni Co-operation

By Cleveland R. Cross, '03

It is not at this time possible to present a complete outline of the Alumni re-organization plan.

During the summer Albert W. Staub, '04, chairman of the general committee, was called to important work in Europe. He will return late in the winter in sufficient time to again assume leadership in the work, before final consideration of the constitution by the Alumni in June. In the meantime, at his request, the sub-committee, charged with the task of preparing a constitution, is undertaking also to direct the activities involved in its consideration by all interested groups. The constitution embodying the general plan already agreed upon by the sub-committee, will be completed during the first week in October and will then be forwarded to members of the general committee throughout the country for their approval, after which it will be submitted to the Board of Trustees for discussion at its November meeting.

Copies will also be placed in the hands of members of the General College Council.

The committee has consulted with college officers so that the possibilities of failure of any part of the work due to fundamental inconsistencies with the college charter may be reduced to a minimum.

The general plan of organization provides for an incorporated association with a constituency of five groups, the college classes, the district alumni association, the School of Theology, Conservatory of Music and whatever alumni association as now planned may be hereafter formed. From each of these constituent groups, but in varying proportions, representatives will be selected, constituting the general alumni board or council of representatives. The general executive powers of the association, administered principally by a salaried executive secretary, will be vested in a

board of trustees. These powers would be delegated to an executive committee, were it not for the requirement of the general corporation laws of Ohio. The alumni and former students constitute the general membership classified into active and associate members. Former students as associate members will have all privileges other than general voting powers. They are given a measure of direct representation through voting privileges in the district alumni associations. The board of representatives is the general legislative body. The executive body of the association consists of the officers and trustees.

The organization's greatest value will be its service to the college by coöperation and by independent leadership in the initiation of alumni enterprises. However, to make such an organization effective and to insure constant activity in the fulfillment of its purpose, the constitution as it now stands seeks to accomplish four definite results:

(1). A more vital interest in the affairs of the College upon the part of former students and non-graduates. This is done by providing associate membership by virtue of which former students are entitled to all official publications and bulletins. Voting privileges to such members are given only, however, in the district alumni associations, including a voice in the selection of the association's representatives. The alumni associations of Columbia and Cornell Universities extend full active membership privileges to former students. The Oberlin constitution extends to former students the privileges of associate membership only, but does provide through the district associations a measure of direct representation in the affairs of the alumni association.

(2). Organized financial support of the college on the part of the alumni. This will be effected by providing means by which both general and special alumni funds may be raised and turned over to the college for use, subject to the conditions and terms attaching to the pur-

pose for which the funds are raised. There will be involved in this the transfer of the Living Endowment Union to the alumni association, but with proper assurance of its continued use for present purposes. The transfer of this fund will, of course, be conditioned upon proper action by proper authorities.

(3) The making of the Oberlin Alumni Magazine an organ of alumni interest and the official bulletin of the association. Its editorial management is placed under the direction of the association. The accomplishment of this is dependent upon the action of the corporation controlling the Alumni Magazine.

(4). A more active interest upon the part of the alumni in the selection of alumni trustees. This aim does not grow out of any criticism either of the personnel or of the present method of nomination, or from any fear of undue control by the college in the election of alumni trustees. The constitution will probably contain alternative provisions for consideration, one in extending the direction of the association only to the nomination of alumni trustees, the other following the Smith and Williams plans of election as well as nomination by machinery under the control of the alumni association. This, of course, will involve a change in the by-laws of the college and must be conditioned upon action to that end by the college trustees. The committee is of the impression that a change in the present method will be generally approved.

The committee welcomes all suggestions from alumni, faculty and trustees. These suggestions should be made as quickly as possible so that the constitution may be in its final form by November, subject only to such changes as may become advisable after its discussion by the board of trustees and amendments initiated at the alumni meeting in June. The committee has studied the constitution of the alumni associations of most of the leading universities and colleges of the country.

Pro-Plumb and Anti-Plumb

A Fact or Two Concerning a Much Talked About Oberlin Man

It took some courage—as viewed by the standards of those days—for an undergraduate to challenge the tenets taught by the late James Monroe to his classes in political economy back in the era before mental insurrection became a student habit. It took courage and perhaps independent thinking. The habit was to accept what one's teacher chose to impart. There were exceptions, of course. For instance, Glenn E. Plumb, '91.

Mr. Plumb's name is on many lips in these days, for he has proposed a solution of the American railroad problem which divides Americans sharply into two camps, the pro-Plumb camp and the anti-Plumb camp. Contemporaries of Plumb suggest that his occasional challenging of Professor Monroe may have been the beginning of his mental rebellion against the accepted order of things economic. The railroads comprise about the biggest problem in economics the country has on its hands.

Whatever else be said of the Plumb plan of government ownership and joint management by the government, employees and the public, it is original, radical and backed by a formidable array of organized support. Hundreds of thousands of working men, militant and aggressive, demand of congress that the plan be enacted into law. Hundreds of thousands of other Americans believe its adoption would be a disaster from which the country might never fully recover.

Be that as it may, this article is not about the Plumb plan but about Plumb. Two facts concerning Glenn Plumb's student days are remembered first: that he was rather more original in his economic thinking than the average of his student generation, and that he was one of the organizers of the present glee club. He was not conspicuous as scholar, orator or athlete.

After leaving Oberlin with the class of '91, Glenn Plumb spent one year at

Harvard law school, but decided to complete his education in the middle west. He took his degree from the law school of Northwestern university in 1893. He entered the offices of Peck, Miller and Starr—this particular Starr being Merritt Starr, '75, trustee of Oberlin college—which was the beginning of Plumb's interest in railroads. The Peck, Miller & Starr firm were representing the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. In 1900 Plumb became attorney for the General Railways Co., of Chicago. Later he was receiver for this company, and was in complete charge of the property when it was finally re-organized and turned over to the consolidated traction enterprise which took over all the city's traction properties.

In 1905 Mayor Dunne of Chicago retained Plumb as special attorney for the city in his efforts to straighten out the traction tangle. Later he became president of the Calumet & South Chicago railroad. In course of time he found himself representing Cook county in negotiating between the elevated and surface lines in Chicago and in 1916 he represented the employees of the street railway lines on strike.

It was Mr. Plumb's theory of valuations that attracted the railroad brotherhoods and led finally to the formulation of the Plumb plan now before congress. In 1917 he was retained by the four brotherhoods not then affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to represent them before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Last spring he was made counsel for the ten other railroad labor organizations. He has now left Chicago and established headquarters in Washington, the better to direct the nation-wide fight for the adoption of his solution of the country's railroad ills.

Putting it mildly, Glenn E. Plumb quite obviously knows a thing or two about railroads.

The Financial Situation at Oberlin

By W. F. Bohn, '00

When the general fact about the Hall bequest were made known in 1914, the friends of Oberlin rightly rejoiced, for that splendid gift gave immediate promise of great relief to the college. Income was not, however, immediately available and certain gifts for current expense given during Mr. Hall's lifetime of course ceased. These conditions created a considerable deficit, not alarming, but uncomfortable, which would have easily been provided for, if war conditions and rapidly advancing costs had not come upon the country. When income became available from Oberlin's share of the Hall estate, it did not assume the proportions earlier talked about. Oberlin did receive, however, a normal income on the par value of its stock. This income was used in the first place, to provide for the growing budget of the college and particularly the deficit carried through a series of years by Mr. Hall and a small group of friends. In the second place, an advance in salaries was made in 1917, which brought great relief, at the time, and, but for the war and the alarming increase in practically all living costs would have made an appreciable difference. President King made the statement at the time, however, that the amount of the advance was inadequate and must be supplemented at the earliest opportunity. The balance available was used in meeting only the most direly imperative departmental needs, some of which had been awaiting remedy for years.

In the meantime the college has been endeavoring most strenuously to maintain its standards in teaching and equip-

ment—but largely at the sacrifice of its faculty, for rising costs have more than cut in two the purchasing power of the salaries paid.

Now, Oberlin College finds itself in the unhappy plight of a considerable number of institutions which have not been able to finance an increase in salary schedule to meet present prices. The advance in practically all living costs has been so rapid that Oberlin faces a situation much more grave than that of the so-called "low salary" years of a generation ago.

While nearly every wage earner and business man has been able to protect himself in this situation, the man with the fixed income, the salaried person, including the college teacher, is largely at the mercy of circumstances. The bearing of all this upon the efficiency and influence of the teacher is easy to see, and the situation calls for prompt and efficient remedy if the college teacher is to maintain his self-respect and be able to keep up even reasonable standards of work and living.

Some of the colleges have already taken steps to meet this need but Oberlin finds itself still under pressure to keep men, through loyalty to the college, at salaries thirty-three and one-third to fifty per cent lower than institutions of the same rank are paying.

This is a situation that the alumni and friends of the college are surely unwilling to have continue, and steps will be taken in the immediate future to make possible at least sufficient advance to guarantee the preservation of the morale and efficiency of the faculty.

A Record of Service in Russia

By E. T. Heald, '07

The news of the sudden death of Harlow A. McConnaughey, '08, which occurred at Youngstown, O., August 8, came as a great shock as one of the first tidings I received after returning from Russia where I had been closely associated with him in Y. M. C. A. service.

McConnaughey's contribution to the Y. M. C. A. war service in Russia deserves special mention. He was one of the first secretaries to be sent over in the war prisoner aid work, beginning his service in Russia in May, 1916. He used his linguistic ability with effect, and by the time I arrived in August he was speaking Russian fluently and conducting negotiations without an interpreter. Russians always commented on the purity and exactness of his style and pronunciation.

He had the distinction of securing the last official permission granted to any Y. M. C. A. secretaries by the old regime. This permission extended his territory for war prisoner aid over the four Southeastern provinces of Russia, Kazan, Samara, Ufa and Orenburg. He secured this permission by going directly to the minister himself, and presenting his case in Russian, without the aid of an interpreter, within four months after he arrived in Petrograd. I listened to him while he secured this interview over the Russian telephone.

Tact and the genius for winning friends among both the Russian officials and the leaders of the war prisoners enabled McConnaughey to accomplish much for the war prisoners in the area he covered.

The work in the larger camps, such as at Orenburg and Kazan, soon became so large that new secretaries had to be assigned to them under McConnaughey's supervision. The largest work was at Orenburg, a concentration camp from which the prisoners were assigned and forwarded every few months to their Siberian destination. McConnaughey started the work here with the

assistance of a young friend from Pittsburgh, F. F. Jordan, a lad scarcely out of his teens, whom McConnaughey had interested in the war service of the association sufficiently to induce him to go to Russia with him. Jordan was soon given charge of the Orenburg work, under McConnaughey's supervision, while the latter devoted himself to the other camps of his district.

In addition to the general supervision of these large camps at Orenburg and Kazan, McConnaughey personally visited all of the other camps in the four provinces, of which there were over a score. Up and down the Volga, in and out on the railroads, and back into the interior regions by sleigh in winter, far from river or railroad, his trips took him, while he distributed libraries, musical instruments, school books and athletic supplies, a veritable Santa Claus.

The impression which his personality made was strikingly illustrated when Samara became the Y. M. C. A. headquarters in April, 1918, and Russians would drop in at the Association office from distant points in those provinces and inquire about the tall pleasant American who had rendered them this kindness or that favor a year or a year and a half earlier.

Upon Dr. John R. Mott's arrival at Petrograd with the Root mission in June, 1918, McConnaughey was transferred to the Russian army department of the Y. M. C. A. It was my privilege to be associated with him during July and August, 1917, at Minsk, the headquarters of the Russian western front. We broke ground and started the erection of the first Y. M. C. A. hut built for the Russian soldiers in Russia. McConnaughey stayed at Minsk until late that fall, when he returned to America. Once, in the absence of athletic supplies he showed his practical resourcefulness by getting the cord, glue and rubber balls that were necessary and as the Russians gathered around him and

the boiling pot of glue he initiated them into the art of making their own baseballs.

His wonderful facility for winning friends among the Russians was partly due to his fluent use of the Russian language, but more to that lovable Christian spirit that radiated sympathy and good will wherever he went. A British officer who visited us at Kiev after we had left Minsk, told us how he had introduced McConnaughey socially to the high Russian officers at Minsk. McConnaughey had been acquainted with them officially, but had been too modest to attempt to break into their social circle. After the introduction by this British officer McConnaughey became a sort of social lion in the elite circles of Russian society in that turbulent army post. They discovered among other things that he could sing with surprising talent for an American their

own most popular songs in the Russian. To qualify musically with the Russians is a sure passport to their favor.

The Y. M. C. A. secretaries all loved "Mack." He was a quietly harmonizing influence that helped to encourage the spirit of team work and good will when the strain of abnormal conditions often tended towards friction and misunderstanding. Mack's tact and good nature never failed, no matter how provoking the circumstances. Every secretary felt humble about his Christian spirit before Mack's unfailing loveliness.

Harlow McConnaughey was capitalizing his Russian experience by returning to Y. M. C. A. immigration service in the United States at Youngstown, O., His death is a loss not only to his family and to Oberlin, but to the Y. M. C. A. and church, and to the cause of the foreign born and of Russia, in America.

Athletics Upon New Basis

College has Taken Control—Football Prospects

By T. N. Metcalf, '12

Oberlin athletics have entered upon a new era with the opening of college this fall. The student athletic association has ceased to exist and the college has taken over the complete control and financial backing of all athletic activities, both intercollegiate and intramural. The athletic association has for years been a perfunctory organization and its lapse of activity under the S. A. T. C. made a most favorable time for dropping it altogether. All athletics will now be directed by the department of physical education, while the interests of students, alumni and faculty will still be represented by the advisory committee.

In connection with this reorganization the college budget provides a special appropriation of \$5.00 per year from the tuition of every student to be devoted to the care of the athletic fields and to the maintenance of athletic supplies and equipment for use by all students. This

appropriation should result in a far greater use of Oberlin's athletic facilities than has before been possible. An enlarged scheme for the conduct of intramural athletics is being developed and a special effort will be made to keep a very large number of men active in athletics throughout the year.

The new funds for the conduct of athletic activities make more urgent than ever the desirability of completing the construction of the "new fields" at once. Oberlin men will this year be without the facilities for playing tennis unless the new courts are built. The sum of \$900 is needed to construct the three courts planned for the west wing of the grounds, and \$4,000 more will complete the fifteen courts west of the varsity football field.

The staff of the department of physical education for men has been organized for the supervision of athletics this year as follows: Mr. Metcalf will be act-

ing Director of Athletics in the absence of Mr. Savage; Mr. Speelman will have charge of intramural sports during the fall and spring seasons and will coach the varsity basketball and cross country teams; Mr. Keller will coach varsity baseball and will be director of intramural sports for the winter season.

FOOTBALL OUTLOOK

Because of the return of many men from military service there is an extraordinary amount of good athletic material in all colleges this fall. Oberlin is no exception. Although the outlook is not as bright as it was early in the summer, there will be more football players of experience available this fall than there has been for many years.

The team will be captained by Warren E. Steller, one of the best all-around athletes Oberlin has had in recent years. Steller has the remarkable honor of having been three times elected football captain. He captained the 1917 team in his junior year and was reelected for his senior year, but enlisted in the navy instead of returning to college. He returned to school last spring and was reelected captain for the present season of 1919.

Other veterans who will be available for this year's team are Vincent, quarterback in 1917 and 1918, and captain last season; Frey, halfback in 1917 and 1918;

Martin, halfback and tackle in 1916 and 1917; Tenney, end in 1916; Stallings, Truesdale and Metcalf, linemen and McPhee, Wheeler, Mayer and Parkhill, backs on the S. A. T. C. varsity squad last year.

From present indications the backfield material is more plentiful than material for the line. With thirteen letter men Oberlin has already the nucleus of a good team. Most Ohio colleges have more than that number of old men returning and Ohio football should be very strong this year.

The schedule this fall is the most pretentious in many years. It is without doubt the stiffest played by any Ohio conference school, including as it does the four teams picked by the "dopesters" as the strongest in the state.

The first game of the season, Heidelberg at Oberlin, will be played before this appears in print. The balance of the schedule follows:

October 4.—Cornell at Ithaca

October 11.—Ohio Wesleyan at Oberlin

October 18.—Mount Union at Oberlin

October 25.—Miami at Oxford,

November 1.—Western Reserve at Oberlin.

November 8.—Hiram at Oberlin

November 15.—Case at Cleveland.

A Story of Two Oberlin Men

Dr. Howard Russell, '88, and Wayne B. Wheeler, '94

In a tower room of Peters Hall, where he lived, and of which building he was the janitor, Howard Hyde Russell found him.

It was a day in early spring. The year was 1894. Eleven months before, at the same town of Oberlin, a small group of grave men—sanctimonious men, neighboring villagers described them—had organized themselves into a society which they named the Anti-Saloon League.

Then they called Mr. Russell from Chicago where, as pastor of Armour Mission, he was receiving a salary of \$3,600 a year, and placed the work they had in mind under his management. "Your pay," they said, "will be what you can get."

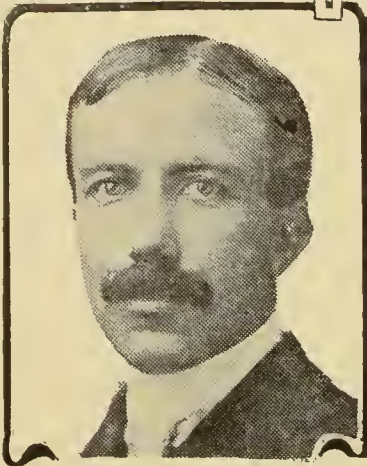
"I want a man," Russell had said to the professors of Oberlin college, "for a job that will require hard, up-hill work. He must be tactful, tireless, optimistic, resourceful."

"Wayne Wheeler," each of the professors answered.

Straight to the tower, then, went Russell in search of Wheeler.

Before commencement day, in June, the great decision was made. "I am going with you," Wheeler said to Russell. "I will stay with you for a year. At this time I can promise no more."

Now, at the end of twenty-five years, Wheeler is still with the league. So is Dr. Russell. Wheeler is the lawyer for



Wayne B. Wheeler.

the league. Dr. Russell raised all of the money which was used to finance the prohibition amendment recently adopted by the country.

The group of grave Oberlin men, of course, were back of the league with their counsel and a few dollars. Their main contribution, however, had been "the idea." But the idea had not been entirely original with them. Early in the year 1893, Archbishop John Ireland, a great Catholic and a great American, and Rev. Dr. Alpha G. Kynett of Philadelphia, eminent in the ministry of the Methodist church, met, during a journey, in a railroad train.

"Temperance laws can be passed and enforced," Dr. Kynett later told a meeting in northern Ohio, "whenever those who favor temperance are united."

The group of grave Oberlin men were present, and heard the statement. They felt that it was true. Oberlin, a college

town, was dry, and was made so by its inhabitants. Villages, they said among themselves, could be dry, and so could townships, cities, counties and states, if the temperance people, who were nearly always in the majority, they asserted, would pull together.

Anyway, they desired to test their theory. They thought at once of Howard Hyde Russell, who had graduated at their college and their theological seminary and who, while a student in Oberlin, had lobbied a local option bill through the Ohio legislature.

The son of a home missionary in Minnesota, in which state he was born, Russell had been a farm laborer in Illinois, cowboy on the plains, a school teacher in Colorado, and a country editor and lawyer in Iowa. He had practiced law for six years, and successfully, when he was persuaded by his wife, who was Miss Lillian Davis before her marriage, and who also was the daughter of his partner, to give up his profession and his business and study for the ministry.

Russell was thirty before, as a student, he was licensed to preach. He went from Oberlin to Kansas City, where, under a tent, he organized the Southwest Tabernacle Congregational church, of which he was pastor for three years. Then he was called to Armour Mission in Chicago.

Once at work in Oberlin, Russell began looking around for an assistant.

Russell, once a lawyer, it should be remembered, announced this principle:

"It shall be our first business to protect politically those members of the legislature who vote for our measure."

This pledge carried with it a further promise. It meant, logically, that the league would oppose those members of the legislature who failed to support its bills. During all the years that have followed the early policy announced by Dr. Russell has been the law of the league; in Ohio, in every state of the Union and in the country as a whole.

Eleven years ago, with offices in Washington, he began to exercise the pressure of the league on both houses of congress. The legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Amer-

ica, he has directed all of the national battles of recent years and has found time to help write prohibition into the constitution of Oklahoma and to show lawmakers everywhere, whether sympathetic or hostile, how easy it is to be reelected or defeated, as they choose, when their terms expire.

Wheeler became a lawyer after he began his labors with the league. He studied with an attorney in Cleveland, and took a regular course at the law school of Western Reserve university, in the same city. On Sundays, he told about the league at city, village and rural churches. After being admitted to

the bar, he was appointed attorney for the Ohio league, and later was also made superintendent.

Several years ago he was transferred to Washington, and became general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America. A battle was to be opened for an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture, sale and transportation of liquor, and Wheeler was needed for the greatest contest of the kind in the history of this and all other countries.—Copyrighted by James B. Morrow. Reprinted by permission.

From London to Paris by Air-Plane

By Paul D. Cravath, '82

It was important that I should get from London to Paris promptly, and the British Air Ministry placed one of their ferry flying machines at my disposal.

I left Hendon, in the suburbs of London, at 11 o'clock in a De Havilland IV., equipped with a Rolls engine, and flew straight to Paris, where we arrived at 1:20 o'clock. The machine carried two persons, so that I was the only passenger.

I had absolutely no unusual sensation, no discomfort, no nausea and no sense of uneasiness. The start was as smooth and gentle as it could be. We rose rapidly and maintained most of the time an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

Soon after we were fairly started I saw what I took to be a large manufacturing village. It was not until I had identified Albert Memorial Hall and Monument that I realized we were flying over London, which from the air looked wholly different from London viewed from the land.

The houses and buildings seemed very small, and fully three-quarters of the city, even at the center, seemed to be green. I had had no idea how large a proportion of London was made up of parks and trees and how small a proportion was made up of houses and buildings.

During a considerable part of our flight we were above the clouds. As far as one could see in every direction there was an enormous expanse of white clouds illuminated by the sun, which reminded me very much of the sunlit desert. Every now and then there would be a break in the clouds, through which one could see the green earth or the sea below.

We flew straight to Paris and landed at the Aviation Grounds at Le Bourget, in the suburbs of Paris, just two hours and twenty minutes after leaving London. The machine landed as smoothly and as easily as a bird would have done, and within a few minutes after landing, we were comfortably lunching in Paris.

From beginning to end the trip was one of the most comfortable I had ever taken in any kind of conveyance. I was warmly clad and did not suffer from the cold. Indeed, the change in temperature at an elevation of 5,000 feet was much less than I had expected.

One soon becomes accustomed to the noise, which was so great and constant that when I tried to speak or whistle I had no way of telling whether I was making a noise or not. This gave me rather a peculiar feeling.

I cannot but feel that flying has come to stay. The modern machine in charge

of a good pilot seems to be perfectly safe. The only risk is of the engine stopping, in which event, at an elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet there would rarely be much difficulty in finding a safe landing place. I believe that very soon regu-

lar trips for passengers will be made on short routes, as from London to Paris, London to Dublin, and New York to Washington. Indeed, the commercial possibilities of air navigation seem almost unlimited.

With Our Magazine Readers

A COARSENING INFLUENCE

Editors Alumni Magazine:

I have seen dancing in several countries; the exclusive and select of our "best families," the public and promiscuous dancing on an Indian reservation, a Hindu priestess of beautiful face and figure, in a stately wedding dance. And of all these dances the Hindu stands out in my memory as the most decent and most beautiful.

The exercise is everywhere essentially the same. It can be summed up with one statement,—if a girl could never dream of dancing in a man's arm, or a man always must dance with a man the whole subject as an argument might be laid on the table or relegated to the scrap heap. The fascination of dancing is largely sex.

To have my daughter clothed in the conventional dancing gown passing from the arm of one man to another, no matter how healthy-minded he be, is what I consider a coarsening process for both and a cruel test of the young judgment and immature self-control.

You know that smoking makes men selfish? Three days I struggled for a breath of fresh air on the deck of an ocean liner with a high heaven of fresh pure air all about, but could have none of it because tobacco smoke rose incessantly and weighted and deadened what had to go in and out of the lungs. Live sparks from pipe and cigar fell on my wedding suit. I was not traveling steerage either!

Is it not possible that dancing blunts some finer sensibility that we can ill spare on our "weary climb from wild beast up to God"?

I suppose dancing is a boon to the entertainer who does not care to exert

her mind to think up an acceptable form of enjoyment for the evening. It is the path of least resistance. Let some college bred minds study this problem.

Supposing dancing in Oberlin were granted. Do you know what the next requirement would be? Dancing after ten o'clock. In the far (?) distant future I can see students turning in at two a. m.—at four.

Provincialism does not necessarily bear a stigma of inferiority. What about Sèvres porcelain? Do we apologize for the fineness of cashmere wool? If there seems to be any disgrace in being of the Oberlin "province" may we inquire whether the product so disgraced is real or only "seconds."

Why need it be so embarrassing to young folks to acknowledge that they are in "training"—that they are holding in abeyance the appeals to the lower senses that they may feel more clearly the things of the mind and spirit? For no college is anything at all which simply fits students to face life as it is. Any college that has not been a Mount of Transfiguration, a peak from which one casts a long look forward—into eternity as well as backward and on our own little day—has not done the best for its students. If one has never had the vision from the mountain top of high ideal how is one to choose the paths in the valley he surely must traverse? To the seer the question of dancing is no question.

I plead that those who want dancing and smoking and secret societies for their children send them to the hundred and one schools which cater to that taste. For pity's sake leave us who don't desire such, one good college.

EMILY HARDING, '98.

"THAT'S ME ALL OVER, MABEL"

Editors of the Alumni Magazine:

The contribution pertaining to dancing by B. M. Hollowell in the July issue follows my own ideas so closely that I feel like shouting "Amen" or even some less dignified utterance of approbation such as "That's me all over, Mabel."

Perhaps the average Oberlin student does think life about the campus rather dull during the first semester of his first year without the week-end dances, the fortnightly hops, or annual ball. Frankly the writer was so engrossed in his studies while at Oberlin that he really did little else except criticize the college, the college life, or the town. Again, the writer did not dance at all during his academic years, so perhaps he should not add his support to Mr. Hollowell's able article. Well, anyway, one thing has penetrated into the writer's cast iron conception of the so-called society co-eds, and that is that conversationally they are not what they should be. Dancing is, as the writer has since found out, a very enjoyable and exhilarating form of entertainment, but what a disappointment to have chosen a partner who is the next thing to being tongue-tied when the music has stopped. And are we to expect college girls to rise socially unless they possess the greatest of social gifts, the art of conversation, which "Madame J." used to lecture upon even in my college days? Thinking men and women send their children to college to gain that which is difficult if not well-nigh impossible to acquire in the world of the dollar sign and social prestige,—true culture. I think that if the question were put to vote by the alumni association some interesting as well as valuable data would be obtained.

ALBERT L. PASHEK, '09.

New Brunswick, N. J.

FROM TEN YEARS' RETROSPECT

To Editors Alumni Magazine:

We alumni who have not seen Oberlin for years were surprised at the lack of loyalty among the students and recent

graduates. From a distance of years we appreciate our Alma Mater as we did not ten years ago; yet even then there was almost no destructive criticism of the college as is evident now.

There is a painting by Kenyon Cox which illustrates the attitude of the alumni. There are two women walking in a beautiful meadow. One, in dark flowing robes, looks back with regret to the past. The other, dressed in white, a tall fair woman, with golden hair, regular features, large dreamy eyes is holding the hand of the other woman. She steps forward eagerly, her whole attitude that of joy and expectancy. The name of the picture is "Hope and Memory."

Thus we remember Oberlin of the past with a sense of regret. For there were dear friends and sacred memories which we could never enjoy again as we did years ago. But at the same time we are proud of Oberlin's fine new buildings, improved campus, and her spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice in this great war. Deep down in our hearts we feel sure that the great ideals of Oberlin are not dead, and we hope and pray that her future may be as glorious as her past has been.

ALICE H. COLE, '09.

West Rutland, Vt.

TRIBUTE TO AN OBERLIN MAN

Mark L. Thomsen, '98, resigned as president and member of the Cleveland board of education in September. Upon his retirement the Cleveland Plain Dealer paid him this editorial tribute:

The resignation of Mark L. Thomsen from the presidency of the Cleveland board of education takes from the public life of the city a man who has rendered a conspicuous service to the community under conditions at times trying and arduous. For nearly four years he has been a member of the board—four years of financial strain and uncertainty for the schools, of frequent criticism, of many disappointments—and it is easy to understand that Mr. Thomsen feels he can no longer spare from his private

activities the time necessary to give to school matters.

Membership upon the board of education involves ceaseless attention to difficult public duties with few of the re-

right and because he had courage and vigor to match his conviction.

Every school board needs members of the Thomsen type. The voters of Cleveland must see that no other kind is elected in November.



MARK L.
THOMSEN

wards commonly associated with activities on behalf of the community. A member of the board is seldom praised but often criticized. He serves without pay. He must expect his motives to be misunderstood and at times deliberately misrepresented. His duties take a large portion of his time. His sole reward lies in the consciousness of having performed a useful public service to the best of his ability.

This is true of every school board member who honestly does his duty. To Mr. Thomsen belongs the further credit of having assumed leadership in the fight before the general assembly last winter and spring to save the schools of Ohio from the stranglehold of the Smith tax law. In that contest the Cleveland board president made himself leader of the enlightened public sentiment of Ohio. He won because he was

FACULTY NOTES

Professor Harley L. Lutz is acting as expert advisor for a committee of the Ohio legislature which has in preparation for passage in December a comprehensive income tax law. The first inquiries of the committee are to establish the exact revenue of the state and its sub-divisions and the anticipated expenses for next year.

Edward J. Moore, associate professor of physics, has resigned after ten years of service to accept the professorship of physics at the University of Buffalo.

John F. Dashiell, assistant professor of psychology, has resigned after two years of service to become associate professor of psychology in charge of the department at the University of North Carolina. No successor is to be appointed for the present, his work being divided among other faculty members.

Professor Frederick O. Grover was obliged to undergo an operation in September and his return to duty, after his year's leave of absence, is delayed.

Miss Frances J. Hosford is acting dean of women during Miss Fitch's absence upon leave.

Mr. Davis Edwards has been appointed assistant professor of oratory and attached to the department of English. Mr. Edwards graduated from the University of Chicago in 1917. He has studied as a graduate in that university and in the University of Wisconsin. He taught one year in the University of Utah, and at the end of the year was reelected and also elected to a position in the University of California, but went into the army instead of accepting. He also taught one summer in the University of Montana.

Pulling Olivet Out of the Hole

Alumni Co-operate to Save Suspension of Michigan College

Having helped at the founding of Oberlin, Dr. Leonard relates in his history of the college and community, "Father" Shipherd "found that more and more to his great grief the ruling influences of the place were out of harmony with his ideas and convictions." So he planned other Oberlins elsewhere in the great wilderness. In particular he laid the foundation for Olivet college, Michigan. He died at Olivet in 1844.

This early relationship between Oberlin and Olivet justifies printing the following recital of the manner in which the Michigan college rescued itself from financial disaster.

Early in June, 1918, the trustees of Olivet faced an accumulated annual deficit and an old indebtedness which made it seem almost impossible to continue the institution during the crucial financial years of the war. They voted to close the college for the duration of the war.

A few of the friends of the college headed by six members of the faculty and supported by the undergraduate student body and some of the alumni prepared a plan for continuing the college during the war. To them it seemed unwise to close the institution even temporarily. This plan was submitted to the trustees late in June and was adopted by them.

The trustees were to devote themselves exclusively to the task of paying off the old indebtedness and the accumulated annual deficits. The war-time faculty organization was to be responsible for the entire current expenses of the year 1918-1919. Rev. Theodore Halbert Wilson, pastor of the Olivet church and a member of the college faculty, was selected as president of the war time faculty organization.

As a result of the efforts of the temporary organization, of the alumni organization and of the undergraduate students, Olivet opened on October 1 with a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps and with an enrollment in the freshman class larger than at any time in the history of the college and with a total enrollment of only eleven fewer than 1917-1918 and only two fewer than in 1916-1917. During the first term the income exceeded the expenses by a slight margin. Since the demobilization of the S. A. T. C., the college faces a probable small deficit.

At a recent meeting of the trustees it was announced that by June, 1919, all of the old indebtedness and the accumulated annual deficits would be paid off; the temporary administration was made permanent; the budget for 1919-1920 was assured and plans for the future expansion and growth of the institution were set in operation.

BOOK REVIEW

Prophecy and Authority, Kemper Fullerton. The MacMillan Co. 1919.

The title of the book is apt in that the problem of Biblical authority will seem the main problem to most readers. The history of the views of predictive prophecy furnishes the concrete material for the discussion of the doctrine of the authority of the Bible.

The book centers about the interplay of the various methods of scriptural in-

terpretation which appear at the Reformation. The First Part is introductory, sketching very clearly the development of the allegorical and fanciful interpretation which the Church relied on during the patristic period and after. So arbitrary a method of interpreting the prophecies could only be controlled by some great central authority, which was of course the Church.

At the Reformation the authority of the Church as final in matters of doctrine was discarded and Luther turned to the plain and straightforward inter-

pretation of the Bible as the basis of authority. Since there was to be no churchly authority, Luther strove for an interpretation of prophecy which should be plain and convincing to any man. But this one "grammatico-historical sense" dependent on the intention of the writer, had to yield to the other Reformation principle, "the Christo-centric" theory of the Scripture. With Calvin the emphasis on the real historical meaning of the words of prophecy was more pronounced, but again a second theological conception, his doctrine of types, masked his straightforward exegesis. It was but the type, and not the supposed prediction that was fulfilled in the New Testament.

The vigorous strictures of Calvin on the interpretation of Old Testament prophecy by the New Testament writers did not have the influence on the post-Reformation followers that other phases

of the teaching of Calvin and Luther have had. And it is still true that the current conceptions of prophecy need revision in the light of the present Biblical scholarship.

The book has little on the work of the period which attempted a syncretism of Jewish and Greek ideas embodied in Philo. But this is not essential to the purpose of the work and is perhaps as well omitted. The work is clearly and carefully written, with reference enough to authorities and sources to make it available for study. On the other hand it is straightforward and readable and should be an important book for anyone who wishes to see what are the results of reverent scholarship in this field. It is written in a fine spirit and one who is uneasy about the work of the Biblical scholars will find it helpful, not iconoclastic.

To Our Subscribers

The present issue of the Magazine begins the fiscal year. If your key number is 17-1 your subscription is paid until October 1, 1920; if it is 16-6 \$1.25 is due; if it is 15-1 \$2.50 is due. Three years ago it cost us about \$8.50 a hundred to print the Magazine, now it costs us nearly \$18.00. The subscription price is the same now as three years ago. Ergo it would be a great help to us if you would pay your subscription immediately. Make checks payable to the

OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE CO.,
OBERLIN, OHIO.

NEWS OF THE ALUMNI

THE CLASS OF 1919

Araminta W. Anthony is doing work among girls at the Y. W. C. A. at Washington, D. C.

Beatrice Beal is teaching English in the Mansfield (O.) high school. Her address is 116 Helen avenue.

Helen G. Bigelow is teaching English in the LaGrange (O.) high school.

William T. Blair is a graduate student at the University of Chicago. His address is 6123 Ellis avenue.

Helen Blanchard is teaching at Harwich, Mass.

Ira S. Bowen is studying at the University of Chicago.

Edwin H. Chaney is in Harvard law school.

Hsieh Chang Chou is a student at Columbia university.

Helen M. Cole is doing social work at Sleighton Farm, Philadelphia.

Marian D. Cooke is teaching at Parkers Prairie, Minn.

Ruth C. Cowles is studying at Berlin, Ct.

Fannie L. Dittrick is at Sleighton Farm, Philadelphia.

Lorena L. Dowlin is teaching English and history in the Titusville (Pa.) high school.

Ruby J. Etter is teacher of Latin and English in the Huntington (Ind.) high school.

Mary L. Finch is assistant to F. S. Hoskins, Leader-News Building, Cleveland.

P. Marguerite Grove is doing church work as young people's secretary at Williamsville, N. Y.

Elizabeth P. Hall is a student in Yale medical school.

Lelia E. Hazeltine is studying in the library school, University of Washington, Seattle.

William H. Hill is superintendent of the young people's division of the Indiana Sunday School association, with headquarters at 823 Occidental Building, Indianapolis.

Howard D. Hull is with the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co., Cleveland, and living at the Hiram social settlement house.

Orville C. Jones is a student at Ohio State university.

Mildred A. Kenney is a teacher and dean of women and head of the department of English in Jireh (Wyo.) college.

Sarah T. Kimble teaches mathematics in the West Allis (Wis.) high school. Her address is 599 71st street.

Herbert P. Lansdale, Jr., is doing graduate work at Oberlin.

Frances M. Leffler is teaching in a boys' school at Canton, China.

Edna Lewis is nursing at Mulberry, Ind.

Helen J. Loomis is assistant principal at Albion, Pa.

Marion W. Mair is physical education secretary at the Y. W. C. A. at Oakland, Cal.

Nellie E. Monroe is teaching in the York (Pa.) high school.

Mary A. Moore is teacher of English in the Sharpsville (Pa.) high school.

Helen M. Murray is teacher in the Kirtland (O.) high school.

Henry O. Nicholas is studying at Yale.

Marion Parsons is in a business college at Saudusky, O.

Brownie C. Pierce is educational secretary at the Phillis Wheatley association, Central avenue and East 40th street, Cleveland.

Amos H. Prasse is doing graduate work at Harvard.

Florence E. Rowe is teacher of Latin and French in the Cheyhoigan (Mich.) high school.

Mary D. Sammons teaches history in the Ithaca (Mich.) high school.

Marjorie I. Sanborn is a clerk in the bureau of war risk insurance of the federal government. Her address is Fox Lake, Wis.

Kathryn L. Scheid is teaching at Kimball, O.

Mildred Sowers is director of physical education at Albia, Ia.

Mary D. Sperry is in the Oberlin business college.

Judith B. Temkin is a student in the Western Reserve medical school. Her address is 3911 Lorain avenue, Cleveland.

Marie E. Wandschneider is director of physical education at West Allis, Wis.

Esther V. Williams is principal of the high school at Kingston, O.

Marguerite Williams teaches history and Latin in the Roycemore private school, Evanston, Ill. Her address is 712 Simpson avenue.

Rozella L. Ziegler is studying in the Oberlin Conservatory of Music.

CONSERVATORY

Geraldine W. Crawford is studying in Oberlin college.

Helen Y. Gaissee is teaching music at Waterloo, Ia.

Gertrude Heacox is teaching music in Oberlin.

Mildred E. Long is teaching piano and voice at Bellaire, O.

Bertha B. Taylor is teaching music at Sheridan, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Philip P. Ashhoff is pastor of the De Long (Ill.) Congregational church.

Russell A. Richards is a teacher in the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute at Salonica, Greece.

Tiezo Tada is a student at the Newton Theological Institution at Newton Center, Mass.

PERSONALS

'72—Theodore E. Burton severed his connection with the Merchants National bank, New York, in June and started in mid-summer a tour of the globe for study of governmental systems. He sailed in August for Japan.

'75—William S. Scarborough, president of Wilberforce university, writes upon "Race Riots and Their Remedy" in the Independent Magazine of August 16.

'85—Helen W. Martin has charge of the survey in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky for the lake division, American

Red Cross, with headquarters at 2157 Euclid avenue, Cleveland.

'88—Nathan B. Young, president of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college, Tallahassee, Fla., attended the convention of the National association for the advancement of colored people in Cleveland, spending one day at Oberlin.

'88, '91—Thomas R. McRoberts of Oberlin has been acting as supply pastor for the Congregational church at North Ridgeville, O., in the pulpit long occupied by Rev. J. P. Reidinger, '72.

'89—Paul Harlan Metcalf, who resigned as assistant pastor of the Euclid avenue Congregational church for war work last fall, returned in August. Mr. Metcalf served as transport secretary for the 326th field artillery when that unit went overseas. The regiment petitioned headquarters to have him permanently assigned to it and, although he had been scheduled for other work in Paris, the petition was granted.

'90—William M. Bennett, former state senator, was candidate for the nomination for president of the New York board of aldermen in the Republican primaries of September 2. On the face of the returns he was defeated by Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia, but Mr. Bennett has asked for a recount.

'97—Frances K. Bement is at home at Dover, O., for the year, on leave of absence from her work in China. In a recent pamphlet published by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, Chicago, Miss Bement tells of the medical work for women being done at the Shai-Wu hospital by her sister and herself.

'99—Henry McKee resigned from his position as branch manager for the Garfield saving bank, Cleveland, and took a position with a Cleveland accounting firm.

'93—Mary Ballantine Allen, adopted member of the class, graduated from Wellesley five years ago and married H. E. Allen, a lawyer in Springfield, Mass. During the war he was first lieutenant in the army service corps, Camp Upton, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Allen make their home with her father, Professor Ballantine, of the Springfield International

Y. M. C. A. college, occupying an apartment at 179 Long Hill street.

'01—Seeley K. Tompkins has accepted a call to the South Congregational church, Brockton, Mass. His pastorate began September 1. His address is 26 South street, Campello Sta.

'06—John G. Olmstead left the war work of the Y. M. C. A. in July and is now associate personnel director, Interchurch World Movement, 111 Fifth avenue, New York city. His address is 72 Essex avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.

'07—Etta Sayers Ely (Mrs. J. Albert Ely) with her husband and children moved from Marinette, Wis., to make their home at North Ridgeville, O.

'08—C. A. Allen is superintendent of

'08—Mrs. Jean Lindsay Carlson is head of the musical department of Doane college at Crete, Neb. She is a daughter of Rev. Robert S. Lindsay of the Oberlin college class of 1881 and seminary class of 1885, and of Mrs. Flora Galbraith Lindsay of Oberlin college and conservatory in 1877-79. Mrs. Carlson recently gave a recital at which several of her own compositions were sung by Miss Cochran, with Mrs. Carlson at the piano, and later they attended the music teachers' convention at Lincoln, Neb., where several of the songs were sung in the Nebraska Composers' program.

a school in Mercer, N. D.

'10, '13—Mark O. Ward and Gladys Dingfelder Ward have moved from Akron, O., to 209 Tecumseh avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

'10—John H. Immel, attorney at Toppenish, Wash., represented Oberlin college in June at the quarter centennial celebration of the administration of Stephen B. L. Penrose as president of Whitman college.

'10—Luke S. Brickley is a member of the staff of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

'11—Jacob H. Doell sailed in September for Honolulu, where he will teach.

'12—Shirley Smith returned from France in August and is now at Orwell, Vt. She did "Y" canteen work at Bordeaux and nearby points.

'12—Dr. Leonard T. Davidson, who was graduated from the Johns Hopkins

medical school in June, is now acting as interne in the Peter Bent Brigham hospital in Boston, Mass.

'12—Lieut. Ernest Smith was discharged from army service in August, soon after his return from France.

'12—Frank Thayer, two years director of courses in journalism at the State University of Iowa, has been made associate professor of journalism at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

'13—The address of Myrtle Kellogg Cheney is 3105 Mt. Pleasant St., Washington, D. C.

'13—Hon. Raymond C. Moley resigned from his position as professor of history at Western Reserve at the end of the college year and has become head of the Cleveland Foundation.

'14 Con.—Myrtle Otis is teaching piano and theory of music in Yankton college, Yankton, S. D.

'14—Ada Simpson Sherwood studied in Boston University last year and was given the degree Master of Religious Education, representing two years of specialized work beyond the A. B.

'14—John W. Love, member of the editorial staff of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, has been publishing a series of industrial studies localized to Cleveland that are attracting much favorable attention.

'15—Ray W. Hazlett has been appointed to an instructorship in the English department of the L. C. Smith College of Applied Science of Syracuse university.

'16—A. H. Dunn, Jr., and Mrs. Dunn (Dorothy Williams) are living in Council Bluffs, Ia. Mr. Dunn is treasurer and sales manager of the Council Bluffs branch of the A. I. Root Co. of Medina, O. Their address is 29 Bluff street.

'16—Miss Gertrude Williams, who received the degree of master of science from Chicago university in June, has accepted a position in the chemistry department of Bryn Mawr college. Her address is Low Building, Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia, Pa.

'16—Amy F. Webster spent six weeks in the Harvard summer school. She sailed in September for Beirut, Syria, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Webster, of

Atlanta, Ga., to engage in work for a year in connection with the Syrian Protestant college.

'17—Theophilus Philip Reitinger 's treasurer of the Albrecht Building & Realty company, 405 Swetland Building, Cleveland.

'18 T.—Rev. Alfred Ray Atwood preached the haccalaureate sermon at Kidder institute, Kidder, Mo., on June 1. Mr. Atwood gave the address in connection with the victory reception in honor of the Iberia academy soldiers May 26 at Iberia, Mo.

'18—Arthur B. Griffith, with the Houghton, Mifflin Publishing Co., was in Oberlin recently. He has been visiting colleges in Obio and has now beguu the same work in Indiana.

ENGAGEMENTS

'01—Rev. W. Moreton Owen of Waterbury, Ct., to Miss Mary Lockwood Beuedict of New York.

'15—Rose Marie Stoneman to Rev. Herbert F. Loomis. Miss Stoneman is financial secretary of the Federated churches, Cleveland. Mr. Loomis is pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational church, Toledo.

MARRIAGES

'06—Geraldine Burr to William Thurman Lawson, at Honolulu June 28. At home at Kabuka, Oahu.

'12 Con., '16 p. t.—Harold R. Harvey to Salome Leuchbauer at Cleveland August 20. Mr. Harvey is a teacher at Baldwin, Kan.

'13—Marie Soller to Frank William Tear, '11, at the home of the bride's parents' Rev. and Mrs. J. F. E. Soller. Youngstown, O., July 29. Mr. and Mrs. Tear are at home at 1812 Kensington avenue, Youngstown. Mr. Tear is a member of the Rayen high school faculty.

'13, '16 Con.—Ernest G. Yocom to Ruth Tschanen at Upper Sandusky, O.

July 30. They are at home at 190 Woodland avenue, Oberlin.

'15—Karl Montague Cowdery to Edythe Alice Graves at Whittier, Cal., July 8.

'15—Marcia Edgerton to Mark Bailey at Negaunee, Mich, June 25.

'16—J. Brackett Lewis to Muriel Heap of Muskegon, Mich., at Paris, France, July 13.

'16—Edward Franklin Bosworth to Imogene M. Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Rose of Cleveland at the Euclid avenue Christian church, Cleveland, September 3. The groom is son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward I. Bosworth of Oberlin and the ceremony was performed by the groom's father. After October 1, Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth will be at home in Minneapolis.

BIRTHS

'09 p. t.—To Harry C. and Mildred Smith Coons, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 25, a daughter, Jane Louise.

'09 Con.—To A. H. Ray and Maude Young Ray, a daughter, Elizabeth Anne Ray, August 26.

'16 p. t.—To Ralph S. and Louise Kriebel Adams, May 30, a daughter, Corine Millar.

'17—To Devere and Marie Hollister Allen, a daughter, Jean Allen, September 4.

KILLED IN AN AUTO CRASH

Ben F. Allen, Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, was killed in an auto accident at Portland, Ore., September 15. He graduated from the Academy in 1897 and was enrolled in college three years. President Wilson and many others prominent in political life paid Mr. Allen very high tributes as a leader in his profession.

Mrs. Ellen Bartlett Currier, wife of Professor Albert H. Currier, died at her home on Elm street, Oberlin, July 5. Funeral services were conducted by Dr. G. Frederick Wright, '59.

Daniel Webster's Decision

THERE come only a few great crises in men's lives. A few great decisions, and the course of a life — for better or worse, for large things or for small — is determined forever.

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* * *

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Correspondence with reference to admission and requests for catalogues and books of views should be addressed to the Secretary,

GEORGE M. JONES.